Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

___ 1. Gastrectomy:
   a. Gastric resection
   b. Intestinal incision
   c. Tumor of the stomach
   d. Incision of the stomach
   e. Resection of the intestine

___ 2. Osteitis:
   a. Incision of a bone
   b. Removal of a bone
   c. Incision of a joint
   d. Inflammation of a joint
   e. Inflammation of a bone

___ 3. Cystoscopy:
   a. Study of cells
   b. Visual examination of cells
   c. Removal of a sac of fluid
   d. Removal of the urinary bladder
   e. Visual examination of the urinary bladder

___ 4. Hepatoma:
   a. Incision of the kidney
   b. Tumor of the liver
   c. Blood mass
   d. Inflammation of the liver
   e. Red blood cell

___ 5. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland?
   a. Thyroid gland
   b. Adrenal gland
   c. Ovary
   d. Mammary gland
   e. Pituitary gland

___ 6. Iatrogenic:
   a. Pertaining to produced by treatment
   b. Produced by the mind
   c. Cancer producing
   d. Pertaining to producing a tumor
   e. Cutting into a tumor

___ 7. Electroencephalogram:
a. Record of electricity in the brain
b. Record of electricity in the heart
c. X-ray of the brain
d. Record of sound waves in the brain
e. X-ray of the heart and brain

8. Diagnosis:
   a. Made after the prognosis
   b. A guess as to the patient’s condition
   c. A prediction of the course of treatment
   d. Made on the basis of complete knowledge about the patient’s condition
   e. A treatment of the patient

9. Cancerous tumor:
   a. Hematoma
   b. Adenoma
   c. Carcinoma
   d. Carcinogenic
   e. Neurotomy

10. Microscopic examination of living tissue:
    a. Incision
    b. Pathology
    c. Biopsy
    d. Autopsy
    e. Resection

11. Pertaining to the largest part of the brain:
    a. Cerebral
    b. Cephalic
    c. Renal
    d. Cardiac
    e. Neural

12. Removal of a gland:
    a. Gastrotomy
    b. Gastric
    c. Hepatic resection
    d. Nephric section
    e. Adenectomy

13. Decrease in numbers of red blood cells or hemoglobin within red blood cells:
    a. Anemia
    b. Erythrocytosis
    c. Thrombocytosis
    d. Leukemia
    e. Leukocytosis

14. Pathologist is one who:
a. Examines x-rays
b. Operates on the urinary tract
c. Performs autopsies and reads biopsies
d. Operates on the kidney
e. Treats diseases with chemicals

_ 15. Pain in a joint:
   a. Ostealgia
   b. Arthritis
   c. Osteoarthritis
   d. Arthroalgia
   e. Arthralgia

_ 16. Increase in numbers of malignant white blood cells:
   a. Leukocytosis
   b. Leukemia
   c. Erythremia
   d. Thrombocytosis
   e. Erythrocytosis

_ 17. Instrument to view the eye:
   a. Ophthalmoscopy
   b. Ophthalmoscope
   c. Ophthalmology
   d. Ophthalmoscope
   e. Ophthalmoscopy

_ 18. A platelet:
   a. Hematoma
   b. Thrombosis
   c. Leukocyte
   d. Thrombocyte
   e. Erythrocyte

_ 19. Abnormal condition of the mind:
   a. Physchosis
   b. Psychosis
   c. Psychogenic
   d. Encephalopathy
   e. Adenoma

_ 20. Inflammation of the nose:
   a. Arthrosis
   b. Hepatitis
   c. Nephritis
   d. Dermatosis
   e. Rhinitis

_ 21. Study of cells:
22. Pertaining to through the liver:
   a. Subrenal
   b. Transdermal
   c. Transhepatic
   d. Subhepatic
   e. Hepatoma

23. Abnormal condition of the kidney:
   a. Neurologic
   b. Neuralgia
   c. Nephrotomy
   d. Neural
   e. Nephrosis

24. Incision of a bone:
   a. Sarcoma
   b. Pathogenic
   c. Osteotomy
   d. Ostectomy
   e. Endoscopy

25. High level of sugar in the blood:
   a. Hematoma
   b. Hypodermic
   c. Hypoglycemia
   d. Hyperglycemia
   e. Hypogastric

Select the term that is spelled correctly.

26. Resection of a nerve:
   a. neruotomy
   b. neurectomy
   c. neurotomy

27. Pertaining to produced by treatment:
   a. iatrogenic
   b. iatragenic
   c. itarogenic

28. Pertaining to the brain:
   a. cerebrol
   b. serebral
c. cerebral

29. Cancerous tumor:
   a. carcinoma
   b. carsinoma
   c. karsinoma

30. Collection of blood:
   a. hepatoma
   b. hematoma
   c. hepitoma

31. High blood sugar:
   a. hypoglycemia
   b. hyperglicemia
   c. hyperglycemia

32. Membrane surrounding the heart:
   a. perycardium
   b. pericardium
   c. pericardum

33. Instrument to examine within:
   a. endoscope
   b. endoskope
   c. endoscopy

34. Disease of the intestines:
   a. entrapathy
   b. interopathy
   c. enteropathy

35. Inflammation of the urinary bladder:
   a. cytitis
   b. cystitis
   c. sistitis

36. Internal organs:
   a. viscera
   b. vicsera
   c. vissera

37. Malignant tumor of flesh (connective tissue):
   a. sacroma
   b. sarcoma
   c. sarkoma

38. Pertaining to the chest:
   a. thoracic
   b. thorasic
c. thoroacic

___ 39. Lying on the back:
   a. surpine
   b. supin
   c. supine

___ 40. Pertaining to the abdomen:
   a. abdominel
   b. abdominal
   c. abdomineal

___ 41. Picture of the chromosomes in the nucleus:
   a. karyotype
   b. karryotype
   c. kariotype

___ 42. Membrane surrounding the lungs:
   a. pleura
   b. ploora
   c. plura

___ 43. Space between the lungs:
   a. mediastinim
   b. mediastinam
   c. mediastinum

___ 44. Endocrine gland at the base of the brain:
   a. pitiutary
   b. pituitary
   c. pituitery

___ 45. Pertaining to skin (surface) cells:
   a. epitheleal
   b. epithelial
   c. epithelal

___ 46. Beyond control (spread of a cancerous tumor):
   a. metastesis
   b. metastasis
   c. metastatsis

___ 47. Pertaining to the voice box:
   a. larnygeal
   b. laryngeal
   c. laryngel

___ 48. Condition (disease) of the lung:
   a. pneumonia
   b. pneumoneia
49. Hernia of the urinary bladder:
   a. cytocele
   b. cystocele
   c. cystosele

50. Deficiency in white blood cells:
   a. leukopenia
   b. luekopenia
   c. lucopinea

51. Excessive development:
   a. hypertropy
   b. hypertrophy
   c. hypertrofe

52. Pertaining to the groin:
   a. inguinal
   b. ingiuinal
   c. ingwanal

53. Clotting cell:
   a. platelete
   b. platlet
   c. platelet

54. Incision of a vein:
   a. pilbotomy
   b. phlebotomy
   c. plebotomy

55. Small vein:
   a. venule
   b. vanule
   c. venuel

56. Slow heart beat:
   a. bradicardia
   b. bradycardia
   c. bradicardea

57. Both sides:
   a. bilateral
   b. bilaterel
   c. bilataral

58. Lack of water:
   a. dehydrashun
   b. dehidration
59. Without oxygen:
   a. anoxia
   b. aoxyia
   c. anocksia

60. Against infection:
   a. antesepsis
   b. antisepsis
   c. antisespsis

61. Before birth:
   a. antipartum
   b. antipartem
   c. antepartum

62. Not breathing:
   a. apnea
   b. aphnea
   c. afpnea

63. Foreign substance:
   a. antigene
   b. antigen
   c. antegen

64. Feeling of well-being:
   a. euforia
   b. uforea
   c. euphoria

65. Through the skin:
   a. pericutaneus
   b. percutaneous
   c. percutanous

66. Membrane connecting the intestines:
   a. mesentary
   b. mezentary
   c. mesentery

67. Gallbladder resection:
   a. cholocystectomy
   b. cholecystectomy
   c. colecystectomy

68. Twisting of the intestine:
   a. vulvulus
   b. volvulus
c. vulvulos

69. Chronic intestinal inflammation:
   a. Chron disease
   b. Chrohn disease
   c. Crohn disease

70. Pertaining to bile:
   a. billiary
   b. biliary
   c. billiery

71. Yellow coloration of the skin:
   a. jaundice
   b. jaundise
   c. jawndice

72. Salivary gland near the ear:
   a. perotid gland
   b. parrotid gland
   c. parotid gland

73. Failure of muscles in the lower esophagus to relax:
   a. achalsia
   b. achalasia
   c. acalasia

74. Nutrition is given other than through the intestine:
   a. parenteral
   b. perinteral
   c. perenteral

75. New opening between two previously unconnected tubes:
   a. anastomosis
   b. anastamosus
   c. anastamosis

76. Pertaining to fainting:
   a. sincopal
   b. syncopal
   c. sinkaple

77. Abnormal sensation:
   a. paresthesia
   b. paraesthesia
   c. parasthezia

78. Relieving, but not curing:
   a. pailiative
   b. paliative
79. Peculiar symptoms appearing before more definite symptoms:
   a. aura
   b. aurra
   c. hora

80. Loss of mental capacity:
   a. demenshea
   b. dementia
   c. dementsha

81. Within the meninges:
   a. intrathecal
   b. interthecal
   c. intrathekal

82. Essential cells of an organ:
   a. parenchymal
   b. parenchymel
   c. parencyhmal

83. Space between nerve cells:
   a. sinapse
   b. synnapse
   c. synapse

84. Part of the brain that controls muscular coordination:
   a. cerebellum
   b. serabellum
   c. serebellum

85. Manner of walking:
   a. gate
   b. gaite
   c. gait

86. The process by which food is burned to release energy:
   a. Nuclear energy
   b. Anabolism
   c. Phagocytosis
   d. Catabolism
   e. Protein synthesis

87. Part of the cell where formation of proteins occurs:
   a. Genes
   b. Chromosomes
   c. Endoplasmic reticulum
   d. Cartilage
88. Sum of the chemical processes in a cell:
   a. Anabolism
   b. Metabolism
   c. Protein synthesis
   d. Catabolism
   e. A and C

89. Picture of nuclear structures arranged in numerical order:
   a. Biopsy
   b. X-ray
   c. Electroencephalogram
   d. Sonogram
   e. Karyotype

90. Part of a cell where catabolism primarily occurs:
   a. Cell membrane
   b. Nucleus
   c. Mitochondria
   d. Genes
   e. Endoplasmic reticulum

91. Allows materials to pass into and out of the cell:
   a. Cytoplasm
   b. Cell membrane
   c. Chromosomes
   d. Mitochondria
   e. Nucleus

92. Genes are composed of:
   a. Chromosomes
   b. Ribosomes
   c. Hemoglobin
   d. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
   e. Mitochondria

93. Muscular wall separating the abdominal and thoracic cavities:
   a. Mediastinum
   b. Diaphragm
   c. Pleura
   d. Pericardium
   e. Peritoneum

94. The space in the chest between the lungs is the:
   a. Peritoneum
   b. Esophagus
   c. Pleural cavity
   d. Mediastinum
95. Adipose means pertaining to:
   a. Cartilage
   b. Bone
   c. Fat
   d. Skin
   e. Nervous tissue

96. Throat:
   a. Trachea
   b. Coccyx
   c. Larynx
   d. Esophagus
   e. Pharynx

97. Sarcoma:
   a. Part of the backbone
   b. Flesh tumor; benign
   c. Malignant tumor of flesh tissue
   d. Mass of blood
   e. Skin tumor of epithelial cells

98. Craniotomy:
   a. Incision of the skull
   b. Pertaining to the skull
   c. Pertaining to the brain
   d. Incision of the chest
   e. Pertaining to the head

99. A histologist studies:
   a. Drugs
   b. X-rays
   c. Tissues
   d. The backbone
   e. The spinal cord

100. An epithelial cell is a(an):
    a. Skin cell
    b. Nerve cell
    c. Fat cell
    d. Organ
    e. Muscle cell

101. The pleural cavity is the:
    a. Space within the abdomen
    b. Space within the backbones
    c. Space surrounding the hip
    d. Space between the membranes around the lungs
e. Space within the skull

___ 102. Viscera:
   a. Cells in the blood
   b. Internal organs
   c. Parts of cells
   d. Cavities of the body
   e. Tissues composed of cartilage

___ 103. The pituitary gland is in which body cavity?
   a. Cranial
   b. Spinal
   c. Pelvic
   d. Abdominal
   e. Thoracic

___ 104. Voice box:
   a. Bronchial tube
   b. Pharynx
   c. Esophagus
   d. Larynx
   e. Tongue

___ 105. The tailbone is the:
   a. Sacrum
   b. Cervix
   c. Ilium
   d. Coccyx
   e. Cranium

___ 106. Supine means:
   a. Lying on the back
   b. Conducting toward a structure
   c. In front of the body
   d. Lying on the belly
   e. Pertaining to the side

___ 107. The upper lateral regions of the abdomen, beneath the ribs, are the:
   a. Hypogastric regions
   b. Inguinal regions
   c. Lumbar regions
   d. Umbilical regions
   e. Hypochondriac regions

___ 108. The RUQ contains the:
   a. Liver
   b. Appendix
   c. Lung
   d. Spleen
109. Pertaining to a plane that divides the body into right and left portions:
   a. Coronal
   b. Transverse
   c. Frontal
   d. Sagittal
   e. Distal

110. A disk is:
   a. Part of the hip bone
   b. A piece of cartilage between backbones
   c. A piece of bony tissue connecting the joints in the back
   d. An abnormal structure in the back
   e. A pad of fatty tissue between backbones

111. Amniocentesis:
   a. Incision of the abdomen
   b. Paracentesis
   c. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the abdomen
   d. Puncture of the chest region
   e. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the sac around the embryo

112. Inflammation of lymph tissue in the throat:
   a. Bronchitis
   b. Laryngitis
   c. Pharyngeal
   d. Tonsilitis
   e. Tonsillitis

113. Prolapse:
   a. -pathy
   b. -ptosis
   c. -trophies
   d. -plasty
   e. -plasm

114. Blood is held back from an area:
   a. Thrombocyte
   b. Anemia
   c. Ischemia
   d. Hematoma
   e. Hemolysis

115. Death:
   a. neur/o
   b. nephr/o
   c. neutr/o
   d. nucle/o
116. Acromegaly:
   a. Exocrine disorder of bone enlargement
   b. Enlargement of extremities after puberty due to pituitary gland problem
   c. Abnormal growth of bones before puberty
   d. Endocrine gland problem in young children
   e. Fear of extremities (heights)

117. Pain in the ear:
   a. Pleurodynia
   b. Otitis
   c. Otalgia
   d. Osteitis
   e. Neuralgia

118. Continuing over a long period of time:
   a. Chronic
   b. Acute
   c. Chromic
   d. Relapse
   e. Remission

119. Small artery:
   a. Capillary
   b. Arteriole
   c. Venule
   d. Lymph vessel
   e. Blood vessel leading from the heart

120. Instrument to visually examine:
   a. -scope
   b. -scopy
   c. -opsy
   d. -stasis
   e. -tomy

121. Hernia of the urinary bladder:
   a. Rectocele
   b. Inguinal hernia
   c. Hiatal hernia
   d. Rectalgia
   e. Cystocele

122. Tumor of bone marrow (cancerous):
   a. Myosarcoma
   b. Multiple myeloma
   c. Osteogenic sarcoma
   d. Adenocarcinoma
e. Metastasis

123. X-ray record of the spinal cord:
   a. Electroencephalogram
   b. Bone scan
   c. Myogram
   d. Myelogram
   e. Electromyogram

124. Berry-shaped (spheroidal) bacteria:
   a. staphy/p/o
   b. pneum/o
   c. -cele
   d. strept/o
   e. -cocci

125. Neutrophil:
   a. Lymphocyte
   b. Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
   c. Monocyte
   d. Mononuclear agranulocyte
   e. Platelet

126. Instrument to record:
   a. -gram
   b. -scopy
   c. -scope
   d. -graph
   e. -graphy

127. Resembling:
   a. -osis
   b. -eal
   c. lith/o
   d. -oid
   e. -ic

128. An eosinophil is a(n):
   a. Erythrocyte
   b. Leukocyte
   c. Mononuclear cell
   d. Platelet
   e. Lymphocyte

129. Removal of the voice box:
   a. Laryngectomy
   b. Pharyngotomy
   c. Pharynrostomy
   d. Laryngectomy
e. Trachectomy

130. Angioplasty means:
a. Pertaining to fat
b. Fear of extremities
c. Therapy with chemicals
d. Surgical puncture of a blood vessel
e. Surgical repair of a blood vessel

131. A blood cell that produces antibodies:
a. Erythrocyte
b. Platelet
c. Lymphocyte
d. Monocyte
e. Basophil

132. The opposite of -malacia is:
a. -megaly
b. -sclerosis
c. -emia
d. -plasia
e. -lysis

133. Excessive development:
a. Hypoplasia
b. Dystrophy
c. Achondroplasia
d. Morphology
e. Hypertrophy

134. Treatment:
a. -therapy
b. -genic
c. -plasty
d. -osis
e. -stasis

135. Surgical creation of a permanent opening to the outside of the body:
a. -stomy
b. -tomy
c. -ectomy
d. Section
e. Resection

136. Pertaining to between the ribs:
a. Intracostal
b. Infracostal
c. Costochondral
d. Mediastinal
e. Intercostal

137. Pertaining to the opposite side:
   a. Bilateral
   b. Contralateral
   c. Unilateral
   d. Contraindication
   e. Ipsilateral

138. Protrusion of an eyeball:
   a. Cystocele
   b. Inguinal hernia
   c. Exophthalmos
   d. Ectopic
   e. Exophthalmos

139. A congenital anomaly:
   a. Cerebral ischemia
   b. Pseudocyesis
   c. Hemiglossectomy
   d. Syndactyly
   e. Acromegaly

140. Symbiosis:
   a. Parasitism is an example
   b. Symmetrical organs
   c. Biopsy
   d. Group of symptoms
   e. Prolapse of the uterus

141. Symptoms precede an illness:
   a. Apnea
   b. Syndrome
   c. Euphoria
   d. Prodrome
   e. Prognosis

142. Before meals:
   a. Prenatal
   b. Anti cibum
   c. Postpartum
   d. Antenatal
   e. Ante cibum

143. Antibodies:
   a. Bacteria
   b. Protein substances made by leukocytes
   c. Phagocytes
   d. Produced by erythrocytes to fight disease
144. Symphysis:
   a. Bifurcation
   b. Symptoms occur together
   c. Living organisms grow together for mutual benefit
   d. Bones grow together, as in the pelvis
   e. Synthesis of substances

145. Ultrasonography:
   a. X-ray recording of sound waves
   b. Amniocentesis
   c. Sound waves and echoes are used to create an image
   d. Radioactive material is injected and sound waves are recorded
   e. Abdominal x-ray recording

146. Metamorphosis:
   a. Paralysis of limbs
   b. Spread of a cancerous growth
   c. Precancerous
   d. Change in shape or form
   e. After death

147. Hypertrophy:
   a. Underdeveloped
   b. Poor development
   c. Increase in cell size; increased development
   d. Increase in cell numbers
   e. Newborn

148. Excessive sugar in the blood:
   a. Hypodermic
   b. Hypoglycemia
   c. Glycosuria
   d. Hematuria
   e. Hyperglycemia

149. Retroperitoneal:
   a. Region of the stomach
   b. Within the chest
   c. Behind the abdomen
   d. Within the abdomen
   e. Below the pelvis

150. Antigens:
   a. Streptococci
   b. Antibiotics
   c. Antitoxins
   d. Produced by antibodies
e. Penicillins

151. Return of disease symptoms:
   a. Prolapse
   b. Relapse
   c. Syndrome
   d. Prodrome
   e. Remission

152. Dia-:
   a. Flow
   b. Down, lack of
   c. Complete, through
   d. Against
   e. Near

153. Abductor muscle:
   a. Bending forward
   b. Located proximally
   c. Pertains to both sides
   d. Carries a limb toward the body
   e. Carries a limb away from the body

154. Dyspnea:
   a. Abnormal formation
   b. Difficult breathing
   c. Not able to sleep
   d. Condition of lack of water
   e. Not able to breathe

155. Brady-:
   a. Fast
   b. Bad
   c. Short
   d. Slow
   e. Large

156. Located on the dorsal side of an endocrine gland in the neck:
   a. Pituitary gland
   b. Parathyroid glands
   c. Adrenal glands
   d. Mammary glands
   e. Salivary glands

157. Recombinant DNA:
   a. Pregnancy that is out of place
   b. Artificial kidney machine
   c. Backward development
   d. Antibodies are made against normal tissue
e. Gene from one organism is inserted into another organism

____ 158. Tachycardia:
   a. Bad, painful swallowing
   b. Inability to swallow
   c. Near the windpipe
   d. Rapid breathing
   e. Rapid heartbeat

____ 159. Epithelium:
   a. Surface cells that line internal organs and are found in the skin
   b. Membrane surrounding bone
   c. Connective tissue that binds muscles to bones
   d. Adipose tissue
   e. Above the stomach

____ 160. Percutaneous:
   a. Within a vein
   b. Through a vein
   c. Through the skin
   d. Surrounding cartilage
   e. Surrounding a bone

____ 161. The combining form of the first part of the large intestine is:
   a. Ile/o
   b. Jejun/o
   c. Ili/o
   d. Duoden/o
   e. Cec/o

____ 162. Pertaining to the abdomen:
   a. Gastric
   b. Celiac
   c. Colonic
   d. Pelvic
   e. Esophageal

____ 163. Muscular wave-like movement to transport food through the digestive system:
   a. Mastication
   b. Regurgitation
   c. Emulsification
   d. Peristalsis
   e. Anastomosis

____ 164. Part of the tooth that contains a rich supply of nerves and blood vessels:
   a. Enamel
   b. Dentin
   c. Pulp
   d. Cementum
165. Gingiv/o means:
   a. Tooth
   b. Stomach
   c. Intestine
   d. Chest
   e. Gums

166. Buccal means:
   a. Pertaining to the cheek
   b. Pertaining to the soft palate
   c. Pertaining to the tongue
   d. Pertaining to the teeth
   e. Pertaining to the throat

167. High blood levels of a pigment released by the liver with bile:
   a. Cholecystitis
   b. Hypoglycemia
   c. Hyperbilirubinemia
   d. Hematoma
   e. Steatorrhea

168. Carries bile into the duodenum:
   a. Cystic duct
   b. Portal vein
   c. Lymph duct
   d. Hepatic duct
   e. Common bile duct

169. Enzyme to digest starch:
   a. Lipase
   b. Amylase
   c. Glucose
   d. Bile
   e. Amino acid

170. Chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract:
   a. Crohn disease
   b. Colonic polyposis
   c. Irritable bowel syndrome
   d. Dysentery
   e. Achalasia

171. Ring of muscles:
   a. Uvula
   b. Rugae
   c. Papillae
   d. Myoma
e. Sphincter

____ 172. Specialist in gums:
   a. Endodontist
   b. Periodontist
   c. Orthodontist
   d. Pedodontist
   e. Proctologist

____ 173. Stomat/o means:
   a. Roof of the mouth
   b. Mouth
   c. Cheek
   d. Stomach
   e. Tongue

____ 174. Cheil/o means the same as:
   a. Lingu/o
   b. Gingiv/o
   c. Gloss/o
   d. Palat/o
   e. Labi/o

____ 175. Stone in a salivary gland:
   a. Lithiasis
   b. Cholecystolithiasis
   c. Adenolithiasis
   d. Sialadenolithiasis
   e. Renal calculus

____ 176. Membrane that connects parts of small intestine:
   a. Anastomosis
   b. Ileum
   c. Mesentery
   d. Appendix
   e. Pylorus

____ 177. New opening from the large bowel to the surface of the body:
   a. Jejunostomy
   b. Jejunotomy
   c. Enterostomy
   d. Colostomy
   e. Duodenotomy

____ 178. Fats are improperly digested and appear in the feces:
   a. Adipose
   b. Steatorrhea
   c. Lipase
   d. Lipolysis
e. Glycogenolysis

179. Lack of appetite:
   a. Anorexia
   b. Aphthous stomatitis
   c. Leukoplakia
   d. Postprandial
   e. Achlorhydria

180. Another term for jaundice:
   a. Achalasia
   b. Icterus
   c. Hypobilirubinemia
   d. Gallstones
   e. Melena

181. Esophageal varices are:
   a. Hernias around the opening of the stomach
   b. Hemorrhoids
   c. Perianal fistulae
   d. Polyps
   e. Swollen, twisted veins

182. Abnormal side pockets in a hollow organ, such as the intestine:
   a. Caries
   b. Ulcers
   c. Dysentery
   d. Diverticula
   e. Ascites

183. Telescoping of the intestine:
   a. Volvulus
   b. Anal fistula
   c. Intussusception
   d. Ileus
   e. Hiatal hernia

184. Difficulty in swallowing:
   a. Regurgitation
   b. Flatus
   c. Nausea
   d. Eructation
   e. Dysphagia

185. White plaques on the mucosa of the mouth:
   a. Herpetic stomatitis
   b. Aphthous stomatitis
   c. Oral leukoplakia
   d. Rectocele
186. Part of the brain responsible for coordinating muscle movements and maintaining balance:
   a. Pons
   b. Cerebrum
   c. Thalamus
   d. Hypothalamus
   e. Cerebellum

187. Pertaining to muscles and nerves:
   a. Myoneural
   b. Neuroanastomosis
   c. Myelogram
   d. Meningomyelocele
   e. Polyneuritis

188. Neurotransmitter:
   a. Cerebrospinal fluid
   b. Myelin
   c. Acetylcholine
   d. Lymph
   e. Sulcus

189. Part of the nerve cell that first receives the nervous impulse is the:
   a. Axon
   b. Cell body
   c. Neurilemma
   d. Convolution
   e. Dendrite

190. Elevated portions of the cerebral cortex are called:
   a. Sulci
   b. Plexuses
   c. Gyri
   d. Ventricles
   e. Glial cells

191. Burning sensation of pain:
   a. Analgesia
   b. Cephalgia
   c. Anesthesia
   d. Causalgia
   e. Dysesthesia

192. A network of interlacing nerve fibers in the peripheral nervous system:
   a. Microglia
   b. Astrocyte
   c. Plexus
   d. Synapse
193. Portion of the brain that controls the pituitary gland, water balance, and body temperature:
   a. Medulla oblongata
   b. Cauda equina
   c. Cerebellum
   d. Thalamus
   e. Hypothalamus

194. Glial cells:
   a. Neurons
   b. Astrocytes
   c. Meninges
   d. Parenchymal cells
   e. Nerve cells that conduct impulses

195. Space between nerve cells is called the:
   a. Subdural space
   b. Subarachnoid space
   c. Ventricle
   d. Synapse
   e. Stimulus

196. Part of the brain that controls breathing, heartbeat, and the size of blood vessels:
   a. Cerebellum
   b. Pons
   c. Cauda equina
   d. Medulla oblongata
   e. Thalamus

197. Inability to speak:
   a. Apraxia
   b. Dysplasia
   c. Aphasia
   d. Aphagia
   e. Ataxia

198. Collection of spinal nerves below the end of the spinal cord:
   a. Gyrus
   b. Dendrites
   c. Cauda equina
   d. Microglia
   e. Oligodendroglia

199. X-ray record of the spinal cord:
   a. Electroencephalogram
   b. Electromyogram
   c. Cerebral angiogram
   d. Pneumoencephalogram
Myelogram
___ 200. Collection of blood within the meningeal layers:
   a. Leptomeningitis
   b. Cerebromalacia
   c. Subdural hematoma
   d. Hydrocephalus
   e. Hemiparesis
___ 201. Abnormal sensation of tingling or prickling:
   a. Anesthesia
   b. Paresthesia
   c. Analgesia
   d. Neuasthenia
   e. Hyperkinesis
___ 202. Inflammation of a spinal nerve root:
   a. Encephalitis
   b. Meningitis
   c. Blepharitis
   d. Radiculitis
   e. Polyneuritis
___ 203. A highly malignant brain tumor:
   a. Meningioma
   b. Epidural hematoma
   c. Glioblastoma
   d. Subdural hematoma
   e. Teratoma
___ 204. Paralysis of four extremities:
   a. Hemiparesis
   b. Hemiplegia
   c. Paraplegia
   d. Quadriplegia
   e. Apraxia
___ 205. Cerebral aneurysm, thrombosis, or hemorrhage can be the cause of:
   a. Cerebrovascular accident
   b. Concussion
   c. Multiple sclerosis
   d. Myasthenia gravis
   e. Epilepsy
___ 206. Fainting:
   a. Shingles
   b. Hypesthesia
   c. Ataxia
   d. Syncope
e. Palsy

207. Spina bifida is associated with:
   a. Poliomyelitis
   b. Meningomyelocele
   c. Multiple myeloma
   d. Hyperkinesis
   e. Narcolepsy

208. Parkinson disease is characterized by:
   a. Shuffling gait
   b. Cerebellar ataxia
   c. Bell palsy
   d. Herpes zoster infection
   e. Narcolepsy

209. Disorder of reading, writing, and learning is:
   a. Epilepsy
   b. Apraxia
   c. Bradykinesis
   d. Neurasthenia
   e. Dyslexia

210. Condition of no nervous sensation:
   a. Analgesia
   b. Anencephaly
   c. Anesthesia
   d. Huntington disease
   e. Alzheimer disease
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